FILED

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

JUN 2 2006

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

CATHY A. CATTERSON, CLERK U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

YUMAN LOPEZ-CANCINOS, and YOCARI CASTILLO DE LOPEZ,

Petitioners,

V.

ALBERTO R. GONZALES, United States Attorney General, et al.,

Respondents.

Nos. 05-71479 & 05-75535

A75-721-259 A75-476-579

MEMORANDUM*

On Petition for Review of an Order of the Board of Immigration Appeals

Argued and Submitted April 6, 2006 Pasadena, California

Before: FARRIS and THOMAS, Circuit Judges, and SCHIAVELLI,** District Judge.

Petitioners Yuman Beltran Lopez-Cancinos ("Yuman") and Yocari Selenita Castillo de Lopez ("Yocari") (collectively, "Petitioners"), husband and wife, petition for review of the decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals ("Board")

^{*} This disposition is not appropriate for publication and may not be cited to or by the courts of this circuit except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

^{**} The Honorable George P. Schiavelli, United States District Judge for the Central District of California, sitting by designation.

affirming the Immigration Judge's ("IJ") denial of their claims. Specifically, Yuman appeals the denial of his claims for asylum, withholding of removal, protection under the Convention Against Torture ("CAT"), and voluntary departure. Yocari appeals the denial of her asylum claim. We affirm.

The Court is without jurisdiction to review the denial of Yuman's claims for asylum and voluntary departure because the petition for review raises no cognizable constitutional claims or questions of law. 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(2)(D); *Ramadan v. Gonzales*, 427 F.3d 1218, 1221 (9th Cir. 2005).

Turning to the remaining claims, we review the rejection of Yuman's withholding of removal and CAT claim and Yocari's asylum claim under the substantial evidence standard, and must affirm even if it is possible to draw differing conclusions from the evidence. *Pedro-Mateo v. I.N.S.*, 224 F.3d 1147, 1150 (9th Cir. 2000).

In light of the detailed country reports in the record below, we conclude substantial evidence supported the rejection of those claims on the grounds that changed country conditions in Guatemala rebutted any claims of potential future persecution. *Cf. I.N.S. v. Orlando Ventura*, 537 U.S. 12, 17 (2002) (recognizing the improved conditions in post-civil war Guatemala). We recognize that there was contrary evidence introduced by Petitioners regarding conditions in

Guatemala. However, that evidence was insufficient to compel reversal. *I.N.S. v. Elias-Zacarias*, 502 U.S. 478, 481 n.1 (1992) ("To reverse the BIA finding we must find that the evidence not only *supports* that conclusion, but *compels* it....") (Emphasis in original).

AFFIRMED.